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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLE

AGRICULTURE IN TANGANYIKA AND NORTHERN RHODESIA

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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London	United Kingdom
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Belgrade	Danube Basin
Marseille	Mediterranean Basin
Shanghai	China and Japan
Buenos Aires	Argentina and contiguous countries
Pretoria	South Africa
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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Territory covered</u>
Cotton	Kobe	Japan
Cotton	Cairo	Egypt and Sudan
Fruit	London	Europe
Tobacco	Berlin	Europe

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L A T E C A B L E S

Condition of Canadian spring wheat at the end of May was the lowest on record which dates to 1909. There has been further deterioration of the crop during June to date. Rains of the past week were helpful in restricted areas of Manitoba and Alberta. Peace River crops now described as excellent but no relief reported in the large central wheat producing area from Brandon, Manitoba through most of arable Saskatchewan and across central Alberta to foothills. Grain crops in the driest areas of Saskatchewan are damaged beyond recovery, and reseedling is impractical. Maritimes and eastern Canada crop conditions are close to average. (Telegram on June 9, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.)

Russian spring wheat sowings to June 1 were 54,364,000 acres. Equals 79 per cent of 1931 plan. Above figure, received June 11 from International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, is 849,000 acres below the June 1 figure reported from Moscow by Associated Press and appearing on page 836 of this issue.

Russian cotton sowings 1931 placed at 6,178,000 acres, International Institute of Agriculture reports on June 11. This figure, if correct, represents an increase of 60.9 per cent over the area of 3,840,000 acres actually planted last year and is 8.7 per cent in excess of the 1931 plan as published in an official Russian publication for December 1930.

Steady London prune market for all sizes. Spot supplies selling readily. Large sizes, short and making full prices. Liverpool trade increasing steadily; all sizes in demand. Stocks of larger sizes scarce and buyers forced to operate forward to cover requirements. London Dried Fruit Trade Association gives London stocks May 31: French 50-pound boxes, 42; Serbia, none; American 25-pound boxes, 95,582; Cape 25-pound boxes, 1,720. Total stocks short tons, May 31: 1931, 1,217; 1930, 897; 1929, 1,125. (Fruit Specialist Motz, London, June 9.)

Australian production Sultanas 1931 estimate 26,000 long tons against 46,800 long tons last year. Currants production 1931, 17,500 long tons; 1930, 18,800 long tons. Lexias production 1931, 5,500 long tons against 5,700 long tons in 1930. (Agricultural Commissioner Paxton, Sydney, June 11.)

Demand for Smyrna raisins continues good but crop practically all sold. Seasonal exports to May 31, 1931, were 40,103 short tons against 38,407 short tons last year. Market for Greek currants active during May. Seasonal export to May 31, 1931, 79,699 short tons against 82,539 short tons last year. (Agricultural Commissioner Nielsen, Marseille, June 8.)

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

B R E A D G R A I N S

Russian grain sowings

Total spring sowing to May 25 in Russia amounted to 163,978,000 acres of which 49,148,000 acres were seeded to wheat and 40,598,000 acres to barley and oats, according to a cable on June 4 from Agricultural Attaché Steere at Berlin. Sowing is continuing faster than last year but is late in many important regions. Wheat sowings are almost equal to last year's spring wheat acreage in north Caucasus, Middle Volga region and Kirgizia and about 2,407,000 acres above last year in Bashkiria, Tartaria, lower Volga region and Volga German republic.

An Associated Press report from Moscow states that spring sowings for the entire Soviet Union were officially reported on June 1 as 188,500,000 acres of which 55,212,000 acres consisted of wheat.

Russian spring sowings, 1930 and 1931 a/

Date	Total sowings		Wheat alone		Barley and oats	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>
April 25	68,447	16,793	26,687	9,277		
May 1	81,543	33,734	29,405	16,121		
5	92,910	60,786	30,393	25,698	29,899	17,791
10		88,462		31,876		24,216
15	124,291		35,582		33,358	
20	139,859	139,864	37,065	43,700		35,815
25	157,650	163,978	45,219	49,148	44,478	40,598
June 1 <u>b/</u>	174,433	188,500		55,213		
5	180,900		50,400		50,700	
10	195,000		54,000		57,000	
15	207,300		57,600		60,500	
20	212,506		59,304		61,775	
25	221,400					
Plan for year	<u>c/</u>	247,100		69,188		61,775
Revised			58,891			

Foreign Agricultural Service. a/ Weekly cables from Agricultural Attaché Steere at Berlin. b/ Associated Press report, quoting official sources. c/ Russian official publications give plan of total sowings all crops, winter and spring: 1930, 322,218,000 acres; 1931, 346,928,000 acres and 1932 (5 year plan) 349,152,000 acres.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

European crop conditions

Weather in Germany as a whole was favorable to cereal crops during May. The condition of winter and spring crops was above average on June 1 but below the condition reported for the same date last year. In Prussia, however, weather was unfavorable during the last half of May. Winter killing of wheat is now reported higher than last year. Winter rye shows an average condition, with the other winter and spring crops slightly above average. Winter and spring wheat in Poland were slightly above average on May 20, while rye was reported a little below average. Weather has recently been more favorable in France and plant growth has been making rapid progress. Conditions are also reported improving in Italy.

Movement to Markets

United States foreign trade in wheat including wheat flour,
July 1 to May 20, 1929-30 and 1930-31 a/

Item	July 1, 1929 to May 29, 1930	July 1, 1930 to May 30, 1931	Week ended			
			May 29, 1930	May 16, 1931	May 23, 1931	May 30, 1931
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Exports domestic b/	140,767	115,599	1,893	1,648	1,558	947
Imports, from Canada c/...	11,292	18,337	157	257	233	295
Net exports	129,475	103,262	1,736	1,391	1,225	652

Compiled from weekly reports published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes flour milled from imported wheat. c/ Mostly wheat imported for milling in bond and export.

Canadian receipts, shipments and stocks of wheat
August 1 to May 30, 1929-30 and 1930-31

	Aug. 1, 1929 to May 29, 1930	Aug. 1, 1930 to May 30, 1931	Week ended		
			May 29, 1930	May 23, 1931	May 30, 1931
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Stocks in store:					
Western Gr. Insp. Div.			112,320	123,482	118,235
Total Canada			147,060	137,858	132,554
Receipts:					
Ft. Wm. and Pt. Arthur	95,446	149,724	2,461	2,429	3,007
Vancouver	46,656	68,314	789	1,245	1,101
Shipments:					
Ft. Wm. and Pt. Arthur	104,030	148,122	7,571	3,822	4,022
Vancouver	43,095	63,423	923	1,563	1,410

Compiled from an official report of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Foreign market conditionsEurope

The chief continental European import markets continued weaker with declining prices and small business, according to Mr. Steere. Holland markets were easy with limited trade at lower prices. France reports little activity and small offers. Italy was buying cautiously due to a large quantity of wheat afloat. Czechoslovakia and Austria were weaker. German markets continued quiet with business in narrow limits. The spot price of domestic wheat at Berlin on June 3 was \$1.75. The spot price of domestic rye at Berlin on June 3 was \$1.18 compared with \$1.23 on May 27.

Tientsin, China

Wheat flour milled in Shanghai and Japan from Australian wheat dominated the Tientsin market during May, according to a cable on June 9 from Consul General Gauss at Tientsin. Less than 2 per cent of the wheat flour which arrived at this port during the month of May was milled in the United States and Canada. Orders for July and August shipment placed in the United States total about 25,000 barrels. Local importers are not inclined to place substantial orders in the United States while the local market continues to be over-shadowed by the threat of low prices for flour milled in Japan and Shanghai from Australian wheat, or until they have more definite information regarding the size and quality of the native wheat crop. The native wheat harvest prospects continue very favorable. Flour prices at Tientsin declined slightly during May.

Arrivals of wheat flour at Tientsin were 20 per cent lower than the preceding month, and clearances of flour through customs during May fell off 39 per cent from the previous month. Local mill production remained unchanged. Arrivals of wheat flour at Tientsin during May from the United States were 2,500 barrels, Canada 2,500 barrels, Japan 152,500 barrels, Shanghai 143,000 barrels, total 300,500 barrels. Clearances of foreign flour through customs, not including clearances of Shanghai flour for May amounted to 142,500 barrels. Local mills produced 158,250 barrels of flour during the month of May. Stocks of foreign and Shanghai milled flour at Tientsin on May 30 were 387,500 barrels, local milled flour 112,500 barrels. The average wholesale prices of wheat flour, exwarehouse at Tientsin, in terms of United States currency per barrel, at the end of May were: American club straight, \$2.53, Canadian \$2.39, Japanese \$2.44, Shanghai mills \$2.53, Tientsin mills \$2.79.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Wheat prices

During the week ending June 6 prices of wheat futures in most United States markets declined slightly whereas in foreign markets prices rose. At Chicago, July futures closed on the 6th at 59-1/4 cents per bushel compared with 60 cents on May 29. At Kansas City, July futures were 53-3/4 cents on both dates, while at Minneapolis they declined from 68 on May 29 to 66 cents on June 6. In the same period July futures at Winnipeg rose from a close of 60-3/8 to 62-1/2 cents, and at Liverpool from 62-5/8 to 65-1/4 cents.

Price movements at principal foreign markets was indicative of somewhat less favorable crop developments during the week. Continued dry weather in Canada and in the spring wheat region of the United States appears to have been especially significant. The weakening prices at United States markets in the face of rising prices at Winnipeg, Liverpool and Buenos Aires represents an adjustment to a more nearly normal relationship between prices in the United States markets and in the rest of the world. As a result of this tendency, on June 6, July futures at Chicago were 6 cents lower than at Liverpool. September futures at Chicago, on the other hand, were approximately 8 cents per bushel lower than Liverpool October futures.

During the week ending June 5, cash prices at the principal United States markets were somewhat lower than during the previous week. The course of prices was rather erratic, there being much uncertainty as to just what course the cash market would follow after the close of stabilization operations. The weighted average price of all classes and grades at six markets was 71.0 cents per bushel for the week ending June 5 compared with 75.2 cents the preceding week. Of the four representative wheats the greatest declines were at Minneapolis.

Smallest wheat crop in Chile since 1920

The Chilean national statistical bureau reports the 1930-31 wheat crop in Chile as amounting to 21,190,000 bushels compared with 33,529,000 bushels harvested last year, according to a report received from Agricultural Commissioner Ray at Buenos Aires. The acreage for 1930 was reported as 1,646,000 acres against 1,758,000 acres last year. There has not been as poor a wheat crop in Chile since 1920 when 19,916,000 bushels were harvested; however, the yield per acre for the present crop is 12.9 bushels compared with approximately 17.3 bushels for the 1920 crop. Several reasons contributed to the low production figure this year, some of which were: the heavy rains at seeding time, interfering with sowing and germination of the grain; cold and cloudy weather was frequent in the spring; rust was heavier than usual; and heavy rains at harvest time further lowered the yield and damaged the quality of the crop.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

FEED GRAINSCorn

Production of corn for 1930-31 in the 24 countries now reported, including revisions for Morocco and Kenya, totals 3,308,859,000 bushels or 85.8 per cent of the previous year's crop. A production table including the revisions is shown on page 853. Weather conditions in Argentina continue to favor the marketing of the corn crop.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available, total 164,388,000 bushels, an increase of 40.7 per cent over the exports during the same periods of the preceding year. United States corn exports during the week ended May 30 continued very small, while Argentine exports again amounted to more than 5,000,000 bushels. See corn trade table, page 855.

Both United States and Argentine corn prices decreased slightly during the week ended May 29. The spread between the United States and Argentine corn increased to about 27 cents compared with 26 cents the week before and 22 cents during the same week of 1930. See table showing corn prices, page 856.

Barley

In the three Prairie Provinces of Canada as a whole about 76 per cent of the barley had been seeded by May 30, according to reports of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In Manitoba about 93 per cent had been sown and in Saskatchewan and Alberta about 70 per cent. In the U.S.S.R. the combined sowings of barley and oats up to May 25 amounted to 40,599,000 acres. (See table on Russian sowings, page 836.)

The condition of winter barley in Germany on June 1 was 103 per cent of the past 8-year average, compared with a condition of 113 per cent on June 1 last year. The spring barley condition was 103 per cent of the past ten-year average on June 1, about the same as last year. The winter killing of barley in Germany up to June 1 was 3.5 per cent of the total sown, compared with only 0.2 per cent last year. In Egypt the barley condition as of June 1 improved a little during the preceding month, the yield per acre indicated by the crop condition being 31.9 bushels compared with 30.4 bushels the average of the preceding ten years.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The total 1931 barley area in the 14 countries so far reported amounts to 33,258,000 acres, an increase of 1.2 per cent over that of 1930. In the European countries reported there is an increase amounting to 1.3 per cent, but the North African countries show some decrease. See barley acreage table, page 852. A summary production table for 1930-31 is shown on page 853.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 88,723,000 bushels, a decrease of nearly 8 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States barley exports during the week ended May 30 were smaller than for the preceding two weeks, while prices fell to the lowest level since early in February. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 855 and 856. Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division on May 29 amounted to 13,742,000 bushels compared with 19,390,000 bushels on the same date in 1930.

Oats

In the three Prairie Provinces of Canada, as a whole about 93 per cent of the oats had been seeded by the end of May, according to reports received by the Canadian Pacific Railway. In Manitoba about 97 per cent of the sowing had been completed, in Saskatchewan 85 to 90 per cent and in Alberta about 90 per cent. In Germany the condition of the oats crop on June 1 was 100 per cent of the average on that date during the past ten years, compared with a condition of 103 per cent last year.

The 1931 oats area in the 8 countries so far reported totals 70,804,000 acres, an increase of 4 per cent over that of 1930. This increase is mostly in North America, however, as the European acreage reported is only 0.2 per cent above that of last year, while the North African countries show a decrease. See oats acreage table, page 852. A summary production table for 1930-31 is shown on page 854.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 48,573,000 bushels, an increase of 83.5 per cent over the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. There were no exports of oats from the United States during the week ended May 30, while prices declined slightly to the lowest level for several years. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 855 and 856. Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on May 29 amounted to 7,838,000 bushels compared with 7,850,000 bushels on the same date in 1930.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

COTTONIndian cotton prices improve at Liverpool

Though most world cottons continued their price decline to new low levels on Friday, June 5, the 3 important East Indian grades advanced a quarter to half a cent. American middling declined slightly to 9.69 cents and Egyptian Sakel reached 15.51 cents, the low point for the season to date. Spot demand was poor and sales for the week were only 21,000 bales of which American were about 12,250 bales. Market conditions, however, appeared steadier. Manchester reported only occasional cloth sales for India and China. At Havre, purchases were reported exceedingly small. Spinners' requirements were said to be covered 6 months ahead considering curtailed production. Some mills expect to operate only 2 days a week soon and some are contemplating closing altogether during the summer, the cable states. See price and sales table, page 857.

Russia buys Egyptian cotton

A sale of 25,000 bales of Egyptian cotton to Russia is reported in a cable of June 5 from Cotton Specialist P. K. Norris at Cairo. The sale, however, is not regarded by Egyptian authorities as a departure from the policy to hold Egyptian government cotton off the market until September 1 next. It is stated further that cotton sold from present stocks will be replaced by cotton secured as a result of foreclosures upon growers to whom advances were made by the government. See earlier statement on foreclosures, page 807, "Foreign Crops and Markets", June 8, 1931.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTSFruit prospects good in Netherlands

Apple and pear prospects in the Netherlands indicate that a very good crop may be expected this season, according to a cable from Fred A. Motz, Fruit Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture. Apples are especially promising in the important districts, particularly the De Betuwe, which is the most important fruit region in the Netherlands. In years of large apple crops in the Netherlands, important quantities of apples are exported to nearby countries, especially Germany. Plums and cherries are expected to be a moderate crop in the Netherlands. An extraordinarily heavy crop of strawberries is in prospect.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Yugoslavia establishes new prune marketing regulations

The Yugoslav Ministry of Commerce and Industry announces new regulations for the control of the dried prune and prune jam trade, according to a recent issue of the German fruit trade journal "Der Fruchtehandel". The new regulations, which are to be put in force in the near future will cover the prune trade throughout Yugoslavia superseding local regulations heretofore in effect.

Both the domestic and export trades in dried prunes come under the new regulations. The new inspection rules are much stricter than the old regulations. They provide that dried prunes may not be purchased or sold in any market until an official inspector has examined the merchandise. Formerly, such inspection applied only to prunes destined for export. Good merchandise must be packed in approved wrappers and the size of fruit must correspond to the size indicated on the outside of the package. If foreign importers require it, certificates covering quality and size will be furnished.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

European pork supplies continue heavy

Hog prices continued downward in both the United States and Europe during May. Hog-feed ratios in most countries were less favorable during that month than in other recent months. In the United States corn prices declined, but at a less rapid rate than the decline in hog prices. In Germany and other countries where tariff protection is granted to domestic agriculture the prices of important feedstuffs stiffened in both April and May.

Pork production is tending to go below last year's output in the United States and Canada, but the trend is still upward in practically all European producing countries except Denmark. The May inspected slaughter in the United States was smaller than last year. In Denmark, slaughter and bacon exports were larger in April than a year ago, but the rate of output has been declining in recent months. In Germany and Netherlands, however, pork production shows no signs of declining. Slaughter in the United States during the remainder of the current marketing year is expected to be somewhat smaller than that of the corresponding period a year earlier.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The demand for American cured pork products in British markets continues to be restricted by record receipts from Denmark, supplemented by increasing quantities from other European countries. The European lard markets weakened further under pressure from European supplies. United States exports of bacon and lard declined further in April.

Tientsin wool shipments reduced

Total declarations at Tientsin, China, of wool for export to the United States reached 3,192,000 pounds in May, according to Consul Gauss. That figure was 305,000 pounds below the April declarations and 2,127,000 pounds below March figures, but was still 2,010,000 pounds larger than the May 1930 declarations. Carpet carding wool in the grease made up most of the May shipments, whereas in April, carpet combing wool was the largest item. Practically no clothing wool reaches the United States from China.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

European butter prices generally higher than domestic

Butter quotations are now higher in Copenhagen, Berlin, and London by as much as 3-3/4 cents than on 92 score in New York. The Copenhagen official quotation as of June 4 was practically the equivalent of the New York quotation at 23.6 cents and 23.5 cents, respectively. On the London market, best Danish was equivalent to 25.8 cents and finest New Zealand, salted to 24.3 cents. Siberian averaging for the range at 23.2 cents, was the only butter quoted on that date at a lower level than 92 score in New York. Current European supplies are not excessive as compared with a year ago and despite continued substantial shipments from Southern Hemisphere sources, European markets continue relatively stable. See last page for detailed comparative prices as cabled by field officers of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

AGRICULTURE IN TANGANYIKA AND NORTHERN RHODESIA a/

Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia are adjoining British territories in Southeast Africa. They are of minor significance as far as agricultural competition with the United States is concerned, but recent developments and prospects in those territories are of more than usual interest. The leading exports from Tanganyika in recent years have been cotton, sisal (a coarse fiber), coffee, hides and skins, peanuts, copra, sesame and rice. Tobacco has been the main export crop of Northern Rhodesia. Corn and cattle raising also have been prominent in Northern Rhodesia, with wheat and citrus fruit appearing in the irrigated sections.

The area of Tanganyika is estimated at 373,000 square miles, of which some 20,000 square miles are water. The territory has a coast line of about 500 square miles bordering on the Indian Ocean. Northern Rhodesia is an inland territory with an area of approximately 287,000 square miles. As a crown colony, it is being considered here as distinct from the smaller self-governing state of Southern Rhodesia, from which it is separated by the Zambezi River. Most of Northern Rhodesia lies at an altitude of 3,000 to 4,500 feet and includes much of the watershed of the important Congo and Zambezi Rivers.

The population of Tanganyika approaches 5,000,000 natives and around 10,000 Europeans. In Northern Rhodesia the figures run to about 1,300,000 natives and probably 12,000 Europeans. The European population in both territories is reported to be increasing. In Northern Rhodesia the development of mining projects is largely responsible for the coming of additional Europeans. In both territories, but especially in Tanganyika, most of the agricultural operations are in the hands of natives, although in some instances the proportion of non-native production is increasing. Mr. C. C. Taylor, American Agricultural Attaché at Pretoria, Union of South Africa, states that the European-owned estates in the two territories are increasing their output more rapidly than are native operators, although the latter are being benefitted by the educational facilities maintained by the Government.

Tanganyika

There is an upward tendency in the output of most of the important crops produced in Tanganyika, according to figures and statements appearing in the annual report of the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture for 1929-30 and forwarded by Mr. Taylor. Cotton is the competitive crop of outstanding interest for which increased production is planned. That crop, however, along with most of the others, was reduced by drought in 1929, the last year for which figures are available.

a/ Based largely on recent reports submitted by C.C. Taylor, American Agricultural Attaché at Pretoria, Union of South Africa. This review of agriculture in 2 African territories is part of the plan to present in "Foreign Crops and Markets" from time to time general information about agriculture in foreign countries. "Regional Agriculture in China" was a recent feature of this plan. That article appeared in the issue dated May 25, 1931.

AGRICULTURE IN TANGANYIKA AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, CONT'D

The Tanganyika ginned cotton crop of 1929 totaled 22,228 bales of 500 pounds, according to reports covering all ginneries in the territory. The 1928 ginnings were placed at 26,563 bales. Of the 1929 crop, 35 per cent or 7,780 bales were produced by European-owned estates. Production on the estates increased in 1929 as against 1928 despite the drought, while production by natives was curtailed materially. In 1927 the total cotton ginnings stood at 12,773 bales of 500 pounds, while for 1926 the figures were 19,423 bales.

In the sisal-growing areas, a considerable amount of cotton has been produced as an interplanted crop with young sisal, Mr. Taylor states. The practice is encouraged and is extending. The greatest production of cotton occurs in the vicinity of Dar-es-Salaam, the leading city and seaport, and in the Mwanza province on the south shore of Lake Victoria. In the latter district, the production is almost entirely by natives, while near the Coast the estate-grown cotton appears to be overtaking the native product. A classification of seed cotton sold by the natives during the 1929 season shows that about 75 per cent of their cotton is classed as first quality, about 10 per cent second quality and about 15 per cent third quality. The prevailing prices obtained for the 1929 crop, per pound, were: First quality, 4 cents; second quality, 3 cents and third quality, 2 cents. Experiments are being made at the Morogoro Experiment Station, next to Dar-es-Salaam, to improve production methods. Experimental yields as high as 820 pounds per acre have been secured.

The production of sisal for 1929 was 45,728 tons. That figure was an increase of 26 per cent over the 1928 crop and the export value, about \$7,250,000, was more than the combined value of the exported coffee, cotton, copra and peanuts. Most of the production is in the province of Tanga, north of Dar-es-Salaam. The acreage under sisal was increased in 1929. Prices, however, were generally lower than those paid for the 1928 crop.

Coffee production ranks second only to sisal in economic importance to Tanganyika. The output in 1929 of 5,660 long tons, however, was 15 per cent less than in 1928 as a result of drought. Prices, especially on lower grades, also were reduced. New plantings were made by both Europeans and natives in the southwestern highlands, but so far no exportable quantities have been secured from those areas. Production occurs chiefly in the vicinity of Bukoba on the western shore of Lake Victoria, but is also important in other mountainous areas in the northern regions. Nearly all of the Bukoba output is the work of natives.

AGRICULTURE IN TANGANYIKA AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, CONT'D

COFFEE: Exports from Tanganyika, 1928 and 1929

Description	1928	1929
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Estate	4,902	3,294
Native	18,463	16,546
Total	23,365	19,840

Peanut exports for 1929 totaled only 7,765 long tons against 10,595 long tons in the preceding year, Mr. Taylor reports. The 1929 crop suffered severely from drought. Furthermore, a larger proportion of the crop than usual was consumed locally in replacement of grain crops also reduced by drought. Peanuts are grown entirely by natives. The principal areas of production are in the Mwanza region, south of Lake Victoria, and in the central portion of the territory. The quality of the crop is being materially improved. Seed of the Virginia Bunch type has been introduced, to replace the indigenous peanuts previously grown. The Virginia Bunch peanuts have a higher oil content and are easier to dig. Their introduction has been received favorably by the native growers. Experiment station work has secured maximum yields of 1,030 pounds per acre.

Tobacco is not an important crop in Tanganyika. However, the government is attempting to establish the industry in the southwestern highland area of Iringa. Turkish tobacco is being tried out by European planters and at the close of 1930 an experimental consignment of 60 bales was being prepared for market with the help of an officer of the Department of Agriculture. Small crops of heavy Virginia and Turkish tobacco were planted and help given by the Department in every step of production. A building was erected in Dar-es-Salaam where crops of Turkish tobacco of the years 1927, 1928 and 1929 were taken for fermentation. Several bales were kept unfermented and were sent to London with the fermented leaf. Results of this marketing experiment are not yet available.

Mr. Taylor quotes an authority: "It has been demonstrated, however, that although Dar-es-Salaam is suitable for the actual fermentation process of Turkish tobacco, the uncertain weather conditions at the time of year when it must be done make that port unsuitable for such operations as drying and re-baling. Every endeavor has been made to find a local sale for the tobacco and trial samples are at present being tested on the market by a local manufacturer of cigarettes. From the experiments made so far, it appears that a more suitable type than that which is now grown could be obtained".

AGRICULTURE IN TANGANYIKA AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, CONT'D

The production of citrus fruit in Tanganyika is not on a commercial basis. However, in Tanga province the agricultural stations are trying to extend citrus growing among the natives. A market is said to exist locally and also in the neighboring colony of Kenya. A citrus nursery was started in 1928 at the experiment station, and is being extended by budding suitable varieties of rough lemon stock. The Binti Juma orange has been introduced from Zanzibar for propagation and distribution.

Copra is produced extensively in the vicinity of Dar-es-Salaam and northward. The plantations are increasing in production, but exports in 1929 were reduced to 7,920 long tons. The 1928 exports were placed at 9,318 long tons. Growing conditions were unfavorable in 1929. There is also an increasing local utilization of copra in the manufacture of soap.

Sesame is produced for its oil bearing seeds, and the output was increased in 1929, chiefly in the extreme southeastern regions. A large proportion of the crop is consumed locally by the natives, but exports in 1929 were 4,256 long tons against 3,215 long tons exported in the preceding year.

Miscellaneous crops, such as rice, millets, corn, beeswax, sugar, rubber and bark also were produced in exportable quantities in 1929. In nearly every instance, however, the exports were smaller than in 1928 owing to adverse production conditions.

Northern Rhodesia

Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia is primarily interested in supplying the local demand originating in markets created by the mining industry. The number of laborers employed in mining including natives, increased from 18,846 in 1927 to 30,138 in 1930. Tobacco is the only export crop of any importance. The tobacco crop is produced under the general plan of developing that industry in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a source of Empire-grown leaf.

Tobacco from both Southern and Northern Rhodesia has been regarded in England as Rhodesian and no separate figures appear for the northern territory. Southern Rhodesia has accounted for most of the Rhodesian supply but production has been very irregular. Production increased there from around 2 million pounds in 1924-25 to almost 25 million in 1927-28 but then declined to about 6 million pounds. The relatively small and irregular supply from Rhodesia has handicapped its disposition in England and the Continent. Surplus stocks for two years or more are still on hand. Considerable quantities were formerly sold in the Union of South Africa but with the establishment of a quota system early in 1930 the importation of Rhodesian tobacco into the Union of South Africa was limited to 2,800,000 pounds per annum, i.e., 2,000,000 pounds of Virginia type and 400,000 pounds of Turkish type from Southern Rhodesia and 400,000 pounds from Northern Rhodesia.

AGRICULTURE IN TANGANYIKA AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, CONT'D

Representatives of the tobacco growers in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have attempted to stabilize the production and develop new markets but no rapid alteration of conditions is expected. The tobacco exported from Northern Rhodesia under the system of Government inspection from the Fort Jameson area (about 300 miles east of the railroad at Broken Hill) is reported as being of good quality but is moving with difficulty.

The Northern Rhodesian corn acreage cultivated by Europeans amounted to 36,500 acres in 1928-29 and yielded 719,462 bushels (201,530 bags of 200 pounds each). In 1929-30 the acreage was increased to 44,500 acres but production stood at only 720,261 bushels (201,754 bags). Mr. Taylor's report quotes the Governor of Rhodesia as stating that "The position as regards corn growing cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Unless the yield per acre (only 5.5 bags in 1928-29 and 4.5 bags in 1929-30) can be increased by better cultivation and greater use of fertilizers, the growing of corn for sale must decline. The flat rate for corn imported from Southern Rhodesia for sale in the mines has caused both a reduction in the price and a marked increase in the import of corn and corn meal from Southern Rhodesia".

Cattle numbering 15,048 were slaughtered in the Northern Rhodesian mining areas in 1929, of which all but 356 were Northern Rhodesian cattle. In 1930 the number slaughtered in those areas increased to 13,755 of which only 7,725 were Northern Rhodesian, the balance having come from Ngamiland and Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Taylor reports. Efforts are being made to improve the quantity and quality of cattle production in the territory.

"The prices realized for good class slaughter cattle have been satisfactory," according to the Governor's report, but "the inability of the Territory to supply the slaughter cattle required and competition from the South has caused a lowering of prices on average animals. Apparently the greater number of cattle offered for sale in Northern Rhodesia have been disposed of but they have been quite inadequate to meet the demand. For 2 years funds have been available to assist farmers to obtain pedigree stock from the United Kingdom but 11 animals only have been imported. Under the further scheme whereby the Government refunds a proportion of railage on approved cattle purchased in the Union of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia only 144 head of cattle and 84 sheep have been imported".

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BREAD GRAINS: Winter acreage in specified countries,
average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Crop and countries reporting a/	Average 1909-1913	Harvest year				Per cent 1931 is of 1930
		1928	1929	1930	1931	
	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	
WHEAT						
United States	28,382	36,213	40,059	38,608		
Canada	b/ 1,019	819	834	815	819	100.5
Total North America(2)	29,401	37,032	40,893	39,423		
Belgium	396	403	346	409	389	95.1
Luxemburg	27	37	21	25	25	100.0
France	16,500	12,802	12,673	12,990	12,494	96.2
Spain	9,547	10,479	10,622	10,531	10,872	103.2
Italy	11,793	12,318	12,272	11,759	11,893	101.1
Germany	c/ 4,029	3,836	3,632	3,997	4,160	104.1
Czechoslovakia	1,718	1,765	1,932	2,022	1,978	97.8
Hungary	3,712	4,131	3,735	3,993	3,954	99.0
Yugoslavia	c/ 3,982	4,478	5,075	5,246	5,239	99.9
Bulgaria	2,409	2,782	2,634	2,908	2,908	100.0
Rumania	9,515	7,281	6,130	6,873	6,154	89.5
Lithuania	211	271	345	362	410	113.2
Finland	8	26	26	30	32	106.7
Total Europe (13)	63,847	60,609	59,443	61,145	60,508	99.0
Algeria	3,521	3,656	3,795	3,944	3,081	78.1
Tunis	c/ 1,310	1,730	1,730	1,730	1,730	100.0
Total Africa (2)	4,831	5,386	5,525	5,674	4,811	84.8
India d/	c/ 29,224	32,128	31,355	31,333	31,952	102.0
Total above countries (18)	127,303	135,155	137,716	137,575		
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,480	3,331	3,722		
Canada	117	599	687	813	944	115.4
Total (2)	2,353	4,079	4,018	4,540		
Belgium	648	567	567	564	553	98.0
Luxemburg	26	15	18	22	22	100.0
France	3,095	1,900	1,936	1,905	1,745	91.6
Spain	1,988	1,384	1,519	1,446	1,544	106.8
Germany	c/ 12,713	11,229	11,484	11,462	9,985	87.1
Czechoslovakia	2,605	2,480	2,390	2,609	2,493	95.6
Yugoslavia	732	496	602	625	505	80.8
Bulgaria	542	458	492	614	583	95.0
Rumania	b/ 1,236	637	721	914	865	94.6
Lithuania	1,749	1,161	1,113	974	1,136	116.6
Finland	589	550	563	556	556	100.0
Total (11)	23,973	20,377	21,705	21,691	19,987	92.1
Algeria	3	4	3	3	5	166.7
Total above countries (14)	28,329	24,960	25,726	26,234		

a/ Figures in parenthesis represent number of countries reporting. b/ Four-year average. c/ Total crop. d/ May estimate.

WHEAT: Closing prices of July futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Mar. 28	109	60	102	53	109	67	112	59	115	63	b/103	b/47
Apr. 4	117	63	110	56	115 c/	68	119 p/	58	120 c/	63	b/109	b/48
11	112	63	104	56	112	72	116	62	120	64	b/110	b/48
18	107	65	99	58	106	73	111	65	115	69	b/106	b/51
25	105	60	97	53	105	72	109	60	113	66	b/105	b/49
May 2	102	64	95	57	102	74	107	63	112	66	b/103	b/49
9	103	64	96	57	103	72	108	63	113	68	b/103	b/48
16	107	60	100	54	106	70	112	61	116	66	b/105	b/48
23	106	59	99	52	105	68	110	59	116 d/	64	104	b/48
30	109 e/	60	101	e/54	108	e/68	114	e/60	118 e/	63	105	b/46
June 6	106	59	99	53	105	66	113	63	117	65	105	b/47
13	99		92		99		104		113		103	
20	92		84		92		96		107		99	
27	90		84		92		97		104		93	
July 3	90		82		90		96		103		94	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

b/ June futures.

c/ Prices of April 2.

d/ Price of May 22.

e/ Prices of May 29.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades		No. 2 Hard Winter		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring		No. 2 Amber Durum		No. 2 Red Winter		Western White	
	six markets		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		St. Louis		Seattle a/	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Mar. 27	100	72	100	71	112	77	97	72	117	79	110	66
Apr. 3	103	74	102	72	114	79	101	73	120	79	117	67
10	108	74	107	73	118	79	103	72	120	80	112	68
17	102	75	101	74	113	80	98	75	117	80	110	68
24	99	74	98	73	109	80	94	74	114	80	107	69
May 1	99	75	97	73	110	80	96	73	113	79	106	69
8	97	76	96	73	108	82	94	76	111	80	104	69
15	101	76	98	73	110	84	98	73	115	80	105	70
22	102	75	100	73	111	81	99	77	115	82	104	70
29	102	75	102	73	110	81	99	77	115	79	105	70
June 5	103	71	101	73	111	75	98	69	113	76	104	
12	100		98		110		95		108		103	
19	92		90		102		88		101		96	
26	87		84		98		85		93		92	
July 3	85		82		99		86		93		93	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Crop and countries reported in 1931 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1931
	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States	7,630	12,598	13,068	12,437 <u>b/</u>	13,932	112.0
Canada	1,574	4,881	5,926	5,559	4,734	85.2
Total N.Amer. (2) ..	9,194	17,479	18,994	17,996	18,666	103.7
Belgium	88	77	63	84	70	83.3
Luxemburg	3	7	14	7	7	100.0
France	1,987	1,756	1,946	1,799	1,956	108.7
Spain	3,510	4,506	4,489	4,390	4,390	100.0
Germany <u>c/</u>	527	461	446	486	494	101.6
Czechoslovakia	2,275	1,820	1,836	1,677	1,759	104.9
Yugoslavia <u>c/</u>	618	545	607	638	611	95.8
Bulgaria <u>c/</u>	390	516	364	514	514	100.0
Rumania <u>c/</u>	211	265	324	323	247	76.5
Poland <u>c/</u>	94	191	207	142	143	100.7
Total Europe (9) ..	9,703	10,134	10,296	10,060	10,191	101.3
Tripolitania	<u>d/</u> 330	148	<u>c/</u> 260	247	371	150.2
Algeria	3,395	3,411	3,536	3,566	3,042	85.3
Tunisia	1,228	1,459	1,248	988	988	100.0
Total Africa (3)...	4,953	5,018	5,044	4,801	4,401	91.7
Total N.Hemis. (14) ..	23,850	32,631	34,334	32,857	33,258	101.2
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	64,300	69,900	74,000	72,200		
OATS						
United States	37,357	41,734	40,043	41,598	<u>b/</u> 44,318	106.5
Canada	9,597	13,137	12,479	13,259	13,336	100.6
Total N. Amer. (2) ..	46,954	54,871	52,522	54,857	57,654	105.1
Luxemburg	77	71	77	70	70	100.0
France	10,084	8,657	8,510	8,583	8,630	100.5
Spain	1,276	1,965	1,839	1,768	1,693	95.8
Czechoslovakia	2,506	2,141	2,150	2,055	2,114	102.9
Total Europe (4) ..	13,943	12,834	12,576	12,476	12,507	100.2
Algeria	449	601	639	633	544	85.9
Tunis	133	104	133	99	99	100.0
Total Africa (2)...	582	705	772	732	643	87.8
Total N.Hemis. (8) ..	61,479	68,410	65,870	68,065	70,804	104.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	97,800	101,000	100,000	101,200		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.b/ Intentions to plant.c/ Winter acreage only.d/ Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1927-28 to 1930-31

Crop and countries reported in 1930-31 a/	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Per cent 1930-31 is of 1929-30
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,763,093	2,819,901	2,614,132	2,081,048	79.6
Total N.America (3) ..	2,863,023	2,849,194	2,909,682	2,678,946	2,139,021	79.8
Europe, (12)	569,610	469,566	379,036	689,009	562,509	82.4
North Africa, 2 coun. prev.reptd.&unchanged	826	339	529	525	453	86.3
Morocco, revised	b/ 3,500	5,884	7,665	5,455	5,954	109.1
Kenya, revised	b/ 1,200	3,888	3,926	6,638	6,197	93.4
Total N.Africa (4) ..	5,526	10,111	12,120	12,618	12,604	99.9
Asia (3)	123,920	181,974	161,174	147,401	161,677	109.7
Total N.Hemis.(22) ..	3,562,079	3,510,845	3,453,012	3,527,974	2,880,811	81.7
Southern Hemis. (2) ..	225,215	380,120	307,175	322,539	428,048	129.9
Total above coun.(24) ..	3,787,294	3,890,965	3,760,187	3,857,513	3,308,859	85.8
Est.world total excluding Russia ...	4,138,000	4,348,000	4,288,000	4,308,000	3,810,000	88.4
BARLEY						
United States	184,812	265,882	357,487	302,892	325,893	107.6
Total N. America(2) ..	230,087	362,820	493,878	405,205	461,053	113.8
Europe, 28 coun.prev. reptd.&unchanged...	697,384	655,807	739,657	822,101	755,727	91.9
Netherlands, revised ..	3,270	3,341	4,494	5,010	4,017	80.2
Total Europe (29) ..	700,654	659,148	744,151	827,111	759,744	91.9
North Africa, 4 coun. prev.reptd.&unchanged	69,467	50,855	63,434	66,171	54,344	82.1
Morocco, revised	38,000	40,316	54,126	47,316	37,490	79.2
Total N.Africa(5) ..	107,467	91,201	117,560	113,487	91,834	80.9
Asia (5)	280,125	254,211	229,204	261,837	243,416	93.0
Total N.Hemis.(41) ..	1,318,331	1,367,380	1,584,793	1,607,640	1,556,047	96.8
S.Hemis., 3 coun.prev. reptd.&unchanged ...	6,933	16,266	19,004	19,014	16,112	84.7
Chile, revised	4,090	5,795	6,116	4,589	3,876	84.5
Total S.Hemis.(4) ..	11,023	22,061	25,120	23,603	19,988	84.7
Total above coun.(43) ..	1,329,354	1,389,441	1,609,913	1,631,243	1,576,035	96.6
Est.world total excluding Russia and China	1,424,000	1,483,000	1,703,000	1,744,000	1,692,000	97.0

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Estimates.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1927-28 to 1930-31, cont'd

Crop and countries reported in 1930-31	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Per cent 1930-31 of 1929-30
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
OATS						
United States.....	1,143,407	1,132,594	1,439,407	1,228,369	1,402,026	114.1
Total N.America(2)	1,517,077	1,649,789	1,919,820	1,528,835	1,851,621	121.1
Europe, 27 countries prev. reported and unchanged.....	1,910,722	1,726,419	1,859,488	2,037,647	1,707,468	83.8
Netherlands, revised.....	18,070	21,144	24,801	25,778	20,454	79.3
Total Europe (28)	1,928,792	1,747,563	1,884,289	2,063,425	1,727,922	83.7
North Africa, 2 countries prev. reported & unchanged	17,131	12,088	16,731	18,230	15,225	83.5
Morocco, revised....	b/ 500	1,510	1,996	3,413	2,357	69.1
Total North Africa (3).....	17,631	13,598	18,727	21,643	17,582	81.2
Asia (2).....	5,103	13,587	12,040	11,763	13,108	111.4
Total N.Hemis. (35)	3,468,603	3,424,537	3,834,876	3,625,716	3,610,233	99.6
S.Hemis., 4 countries prev. reported and unchanged.....	83,170	66,230	79,281	96,118	63,682	66.3
Chile, revised.....	3,333	6,413	7,125	10,400	5,109	49.1
Total S.Hemis(5)	86,503	72,643	86,406	96,518	68,791	71.3
Total above countries(40)	3,555,106	3,497,180	3,921,282	3,722,234	3,679,024	98.8
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	3,601,000	3,526,000	3,960,000	3,761,000	3,718,000	98.9

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Estimated.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Corn production,
1924-25 to 1930-31

Crop year	Area	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels
1924-25	5,333	86,770
1925-26.....	4,044	39,000
1926-27.....	5,192	65,203
1927-28.....	4,736	68,523
1928-29.....	5,370	66,753
1929-30.....	6,290	80,383
1930-31.....	4,371	57,000

Agricultural Attache C.C. Taylor at Pretoria and official records.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	May 16	May 23	May 30	July 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>		<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
BARLEY EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>July 1</u>								
United States	56,996	21,544	352	478	54	May 30	21,148	9,709
Canada	38,668	6,396				Apr. 30	6,312	4,123
Argentina	8,591	5,990	c/ 208	c/ 183		May 23	c/5,825	c/9,733
Danube coun.c/	19,408	66,092	842	242		May 23	63,075	65,158
Total	123,663	100,022					96,360	88,723
OATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>July 1</u>								
United States	16,251	7,966	4	20	0	May 30	7,538	2,552
Canada	19,927	4,694				Apr. 30	4,200	5,919
Argentina	25,690	20,181	c/ 819	c/1,092		May 23	c/17,638	c/37,713
Danube coun.c/	49	1,453	0	0		May 23	1,277	2,389
Total	61,917	34,294					30,653	48,573
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	May 16	May 23	May 30	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>		<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
CORN, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>November 1</u>								
United States	41,594	8,526	28	5	8	May 30	5,862	1,734
Danube coun.c/	531	49,817	549	291		May 23	23,897	13,594
Argentina	203,071	c/173,155	c/ 5,398	c/6,700	c/5,044	May 30	80,274	c/144,774
Union of South Africa d/	22,457	30,120	129	43		May 23	6,831	4,286
Total	267,653	261,618					116,864	164,388
United States Exports	349	1,262				Nov-Apr.	267	725

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/ Preliminary. c/ Trade sources.

d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

Feed grains: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures		Futures		No. 3 White		Special No. 2	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Mar. 6	79	58	May 26	64	May 61	May 33	June 61	May 32	43	31	59	44
13	74	61	81	64	58	36	58	33	41	31	55	43
20	80	61	84	64	57	38	57	34	43	31	55	43
27	81	60	84	63	61	May 34	June 60	June 32	43	31	57	46
Apr. 3	83	59	86	62	62	32	61	32	44	31	58	44
10	83	59	85	61	65	33	64	32	44	30	57	45
17	81	60	83	61	61	33	61	33	43	31	56	49
24	82	58	82	59	61	33	61	33	42	30	57	50
May 1	79	54	80	55	60	31	60	31	41	27	55	47
8	79	56	79	57	59	30	59	31	41	29	56	47
15	78	59	79	59	61	31	60	31	42	29	57	46
22	79	56	July 81	July 57	June 60	June 31	July 59	Aug. 32	41	28	56	44
29	78	55	80	56	58	29	58	31	40	27	56	43
June 5	80	55	81	53					40	26	53	38

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Production of specified crops,
1929-30 and 1930-31

Year	Tobacco			Cotton a/	Peanuts	Corn
	Flue cured	Fire cured	Turkish			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1929-30.....	4,921	573	350	1,866	6,829	6,845
1930-31.....	6,745	1,015	370	1,200	6,700	4,641

Agricultural Attache, C.C. Taylor, Pretoria.

a/ Bales of 500 pounds.

b/ Preliminary.

COTTON: Prices per pound and weekly sales of representative raw cottons at Liverpool on June 5, 1931 with comparisons

Description	1931							1930
	April	May					June	June
	24	1	8	15	22	a/ 23	5	6
American	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Middling.....	11.40	11.03	10.93	10.67	10.38	9.73	9.69	16.91
Low Middling.....	10.48	10.12	10.04	9.75	9.47	8.82	8.78	15.29
Egyptian (Fully good fair)								
Sakellaridis.....	16.83	16.56	16.83	16.83	16.83	15.82	15.51	26.66
Upper.....	13.00	12.71	12.94	12.75	12.59	11.72	11.62	20.16
Brazilian (Fair)								
Ceara.....	11.29	10.93	10.83	10.56	10.28	9.73	9.59	15.49
Sao Paulo.....	11.29	10.93	10.83	10.56	10.28	9.73	9.59	15.49
East Indian								
Broach (Fully good)....	8.78	8.44	8.54	8.27	7.95	7.62	8.01	11.66
Oomra #1, Fine.....	8.37	8.04	8.13	7.83	7.50	7.08	7.46	10.85
Sind (Fully good).....	7.33	7.05	7.14	6.87	6.55	6.33	6.71	9.02
Peruvian (Good).....								
Tanguis.....	13.63	13.43	13.16	12.90	12.61	12.06	11.82	19.04
Mitarifi.....	13.69	14.65	14.70	14.70	14.70	13.69	13.18	20.28
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
Sales b/								
American.....	14,500	14,750	11,750	12,250	14,750	9,990	12,250	4,840
Total, (All sorts)....	50,000	28,000	24,000	40,000	39,000	14,000	21,000	14,000

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

a/ Thursday prices. b/ For week ended on date given, in running bales, and subject to revision.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Sugar beet acreage, 1926 to 1931

Year	Acreage
	<u>1,000 acres</u>
1926.....	671
1927.....	712
1928.....	655
1929.....	608
1930.....	614
1931 (Preliminary).....	441

International Institute of Agriculture.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 30, 1929-30 and 1930-31

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-May 30, 1930 and 1931

Commodity	July 1 - May 30		Week ending			
	1929-30	1930-31	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat <u>a/</u>	84,109	65,337	1,189	1,202	482	599
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	56,658	50,262	498	446	1,076	348
Rye.....	2,538	151	---	---	1	---
Corn.....	8,647	2,490	25	28	5	8
Oats.....	4,606	862	1	4	20	---
Barley <u>a/</u>	21,148	9,709	---	352	478	54
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, incl.	58,681	32,363	910	1,198	1,306	1,201
Wiltshire sides.....	56,595	21,467	1,045	813	1,229	871
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides.....	318,384	273,241	8,771	7,102	8,003	8,559
Lard.....	14,885	6,500	173	133	145	135
Pickled pork.....						

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 35,000 bushels, flour 19,900 barrels, from San Francisco barley 54,000 bushels, rice 130,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources

Country	Total shipments		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments July 1 to & incl. May 30	
	1928-29	1929-30	May 16	May 23	May 30	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America <u>a/</u>	540,496	316,928	8,723	10,025	7,450	292,136	337,651
Canada, 4 markets <u>b/</u> ...	458,649	193,380	7,888	5,698	5,433	172,412	248,926
United States.....	162,443	149,819	1,648	1,558	947	140,767	115,599
Argentina.....	215,292	163,048	3,800	5,360	3,996	154,636	100,892
Australia.....	110,868	64,066	5,238	2,728	2,808	60,080	130,216
Russia.....	8	5,672	1,552	1,416	352	4,608	91,780
Danube & Bulgaria <u>c/</u> ...	2,712	18,384	128	176	240	17,920	14,056
British India.....	d/1,064	1,832	0	0	0	192	5,728
Total <u>e/</u>	870,440	571,930	19,495	19,705	14,846	529,322	680,323
Total European ship. <u>a/</u> ...	693,229	479,638	15,440	---	---	416,840	534,724
Total ex-European shipments <u>a/</u>	217,644	138,960	4,576	---	---	126,828	150,840

Compiled from trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert. c/ Black Sea shipments only. d/ Net imports 1928-29 were 21,861,000 bushels; for 1929-30 were 2,000,268 bushels. e/ Total of trade figures include North America as reported by Broomhall's.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	June 5, 1931	May 28, 1931	June 4, 1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	33.00	25.75	23.50
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	26.14	23.58	23.58
Berlin, 1a quality	25.93	26.15	27.22
London: a/			
Danish	28.89	25.96	25.75
Dutch, unsalted	27.81	24.76	24.76
New Zealand	27.59	24.88	24.34
New Zealand	30.42	25.20	25.20
Australian	26.50	24.22	23.68
Australian, unsalted	27.59	24.34	24.00
Argentine, unsalted	26.50	23.90	23.90
Siberian	26.50	23.46	23.25

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		June 4, 1930	May 27, 1931	June 3, 1931
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ..	Number	71,323	56,608	62,672
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 pounds	13.56	9.56	13.83
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg ..	"	11.80	10.20	12.09
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	8,923	7,672	10,123
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/ ..	\$ per 100 pounds	11.62	8.80	9.34
American short cut green hams	"	21.07	16.95	16.73
American greer bellies	"	18.68	14.12	14.12
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	21.51	14.77	13.69
Canadian green sides	"	20.43	b/	b/

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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